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7 STEPHEN RUSSELL,
8 Plaintiff,
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10 v.
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12 NIR MAMAN, et al.,
13 Defendants.
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10 Case No. 18-cv-06691-RS
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**15 ORDER DENYING MOTION TO SET
16 ASIDE JUDGMENT; GRANTING
17 MOTION TO ESTABLISH COSTS**

I. INTRODUCTION

18 This long running circus must finally be brought to an end. At present, Defendant Maman
19 has filed a motion to set aside the final judgment and Third Party Defendants/Cross-claimants
20 Ronen Shlomo and Bsecure have filed a motion to establish costs. Emblematic of Plaintiff
21 Russell's persistent failure to adhere to deadlines in this case, he filed an opposition to Maman's
22 motion twelve days after the court-imposed deadline, citing technical issues. In a footnote, he also
23 forewarned that he will be bringing a subsequent motion to set aside judgment (almost seven
24 months after he was first ordered to show cause why his claims should not be dismissed for failure
25 to prosecute). While liberality is exercised with respect to pro se litigants, both Russell and
26 Maman have abused that standard repeatedly. As such, the motion to set aside judgment is denied
27 and the motion to establish costs is granted, and Russell's opposition will not be considered. These
motions are suitable for disposition without oral argument, so the hearing currently set for
November 16, 2023 is vacated pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7-1(b).

28 II. BACKGROUND

1 The factual and procedural history of this case has previously been laid out in various
2 orders. *See, e.g.*, Dkt. 261. However, a review of the parties' incredulous behavior since the
3 beginning of this action deems repeating. Outlining their conduct is particularly relevant now to
4 explain why the motion to set aside judgment is being denied. Russell is a wealthy businessman
5 who brought this action against various security consultants and associated companies, insisting
6 that they victimized him through a pattern of unlawful conduct and intent to deceive. He was
7 under the impression that his life was in danger due to business arrangements he purportedly had
8 in Russia and Ukraine. Defendants fueled his fears by representing that there were ongoing foreign
9 security threats to his safety.

10 Russell filed a Third Amended Complaint in 2019 against Defendants, who are George
11 Akkelquist, DFW Metroplex Training Academy, Ryan Micheletti, Legion Industries, Inc., Shield
12 Corps Security, Nir Maman, and CT 707 Israeli Systems ("CT 707"), Maman's company. Russell
13 averred 10 claims, including a claim under the Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organization
14 Act (RICO), fraudulent misrepresentation, unfair competition, and intentional infliction of
15 emotional distress, among others. Maman and CT 707 responded by filing a First Amended
16 Counterclaim against Russell, averring breach of contract and related claims. Maman and CT 707
17 also filed a Second Amended Third Party Complaint, claiming breach of contract and related
18 averments, against Shlomo and Bsecure, who were engaged as subcontractors to a security
19 contract between Russell and Maman and CT 707. Third party defendants Shlomo and Bsecure
20 filed a Cross-Complaint against Russell. Subsequently, DFW Metroplex Training Academic
21 brought a motion for summary judgment against Russell, and Shlomo and Bsecure brought a
22 motion for summary judgment as third party defendants against Maman and cross-complainants
23 against Russell. Both motions for summary judgment were granted in an order dated February 11,
24 2022. Dkt. 261. Micheletti and Legion Industries, d/b/a/ Shields Corps Security, also filed a
25 motion for summary judgment against Russell, which was denied. Dkt. 288, 301.

26 On April 20, 2023, a case management conference was held in which Russell did not
27 appear. An order to show cause was therefore issued directing Russell to appear to explain why his
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1 claims should not be dismissed for failure to prosecute. Russell was given until May 18, 2023, to
2 respond, and failed to do so. A second order to show cause was issued following the initial missed
3 deadline, with the generous understanding that Russell would appear pro se following the
4 withdrawal of his attorney as permitted by the order issued on March 23, 2023. The second order
5 to show cause extended the deadline for Russell to respond to June 1, 2023. Russell missed this
6 second deadline, and his claims were dismissed for failure to prosecute.

7 Upon dismissal of Russell's claims for failure to prosecute, Shlomo and Bsecure filed a
8 motion for entry of final judgment, given the disposition of their motions for summary judgment
9 in Dkt. 261. After months of silence and inconsistent appearances by Maman and CT 707, a
10 following order to show cause was issued, this time ordering Maman and CT 707 to show cause
11 by August 25, 2023 why their first amended counterclaims against Shlomo and Bsecure should not
12 be dismissed. Maman and CT 707 missed the court-imposed deadline, and a final judgment was
13 entered on August 28, 2023 (1) for all Defendants on Russell's Third Amended Complaint; (2) for
14 Shlomo and Bsecure against Maman and CT 707 on the latter's Second Amended Third Party
15 Complaint; (3) for Shlomo and Bsecure against Russell on the Cross-Complaint for their cross-
16 claims of breach of contract and indemnity; and (4) for Russell against Maman and CT 707 on the
17 First Amended Counterclaim, due to a failure to prosecute. In the final judgment, Shlomo and
18 Bsecure were ordered to file a motion to establish costs of defense, for which Russell would be
19 liable under the indemnity clause of the relevant contract between Russell and Shlomo and
20 Bsecure.

21 Following entry of final judgment, Maman emailed court staff, informing them that he had
22 never received notification of the order directing him to show cause by August 25, 2023. Litigants
23 are required to keep their information up to date with the court, which Maman had failed to do.
24 Nonetheless, his emails were filed as a Motion for Reconsideration and he was permitted to file a
25 motion to set aside judgment by September 28, 2023. Concurrently, Shlomo and Bsecure's motion
26 to establish costs of defense, which was promptly filed upon entry of final judgment, was
27 continued to allow Maman and CT 707 to file their motion to set aside judgment.

III. LEGAL STANDARD

1 i. Relief from Final Judgment

2 Per Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b), a party may move to seek relief from a
3 judgment or order based on “mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect,” or for “any
4 other reason that justifies relief.” Fed. R. Civ. Pro. 60(b)(1); (6). Rule 60(b) is “remedial in nature”
5 and must be applied liberally. *Falk v. Allen*, 739 F.2d 461, 463 (9th Cir. 1984). The Supreme
6 Court has articulated a test for excusable neglect in the context of Rule 9006(b)(1) of the Federal
7 Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure. *Pioneer Inv. Servs. Co. v. Brunswick Assocs. Ltd. P’ship*, 507 U.S.
8 380, 394 (1993). This rule is “nearly identical” to 60(b)(1). *Bateman v. U.S. Postal Serv.*, 231 F.3d
9 1220, 1222 (9th Cir. 2000). The Supreme Court enumerated four non-exhaustive factors to
10 determine whether a litigant’s neglect is excusable, warranting relief from a judgment, including,
11 “[1] the danger of prejudice to the [non-moving party], [(2)] the length of the delay and its
12 potential impact on judicial proceedings, [(3)] the reason for the delay, including whether it was
13 within the reasonable control of the movant, and [(4)] whether the movant acted in good faith.”
14 *Pioneer Inv. Servs. Co.*, 507 U.S. at 395. The Supreme Court also held that while “‘excusable
15 neglect’ is understood to encompass situations in which the failure to comply with a filing
16 deadline is attributable to negligence,” there are other circumstances in which a litigant’s failure to
17 adhere to deadlines do not constitute excusable neglect. *Id.* at 394. Specifically, the Court held that
18 “inadvertence, ignorance of the rules, or mistakes construing the rules do not usually constitute
19 ‘excusable’ neglect.” *Id.* at 392.

21 ii. Attorneys’ Fees

22 Once a court determines that a party is entitled to attorneys’ fees, a court may calculate an
23 award for attorneys’ fees using the “lodestar” method. *Camacho v. Bridgeport Fin., Inc.* 523 F.3d
24 973, 978 (9th Cir. 2008). “The ‘lodestar’ is calculated by multiplying the number of hours the
25 prevailing party reasonably expended on the litigation by a reasonable hourly rate.” *Id.* (citation
26 omitted). The lodestar figure is a presumptively reasonable fee award. *Id.*

IV. DISCUSSION

27 ORDER DENYING MOTION TO SET ASIDE JUDGMENT; GRANTING MOTION TO ESTABLISH COSTS
28 CASE NO. 18-cv-06691-RS

i. Maman's Motion to Set Aside Judgment

This case consists of numerous litigants, many of whom are either bringing or defending claims in some capacity. This tangled web necessitates litigants to appear at scheduled conferences or hearings, to avoid missing deadlines, and to file things in the correct format. These procedural rules have been treated as mere suggestions by Russell and Maman, who have repeatedly violated them. In point of fact, these rules are important because they safeguard judicial economy and costs to other parties and counsel.

Following entry of final judgment, Maman filed a motion to set aside judgment as to the counterclaim Maman filed against Russell, which was entered, *inter alia*, in favor of Russell against Maman and CT 707 for failure to prosecute. Maman argues that his failure to comply with the deadline set in the order to show cause was due to excusable neglect. He argues that the four enumerated factors in *Pioneer* weigh in favor of setting aside the judgement as to Maman's counterclaims against Russell. Maman is correct that the first factor, i.e. the danger of prejudice to Russell, weighs in Maman and CT 707's favor, because Russell has failed to appear multiple times in this action despite having been offered several opportunities to do so and has not shown that he would face any danger of prejudice if Maman and CT 707's motion is granted.

The second, third, and fourth *Pioneer* factors, however, weigh in favor of denying Maman’s motion. The length of delay in proceedings is unjustified by Maman’s motion, because fellow litigants have sought conclusion of this action since as early as December 2021, when Shlomo and Bsecure filed a motion for summary judgment as to Maman and CT 707’s third party complaint. Dkt. 244. Maman, who was represented by an attorney at the time, did not file an opposition and represented that he did not oppose the motion. The motion for summary judgment was thus granted for Shlomo and Bsecure. Maman’s attorney also filed a motion to withdraw, which was granted on February 25, 2022. Dkt. 263. In this order, Maman was advised to seek counsel by the upcoming case management conference scheduled for May 26, 2022. This was because the case, even at that point, had been pending for many years and proceedings could not continually be delayed, risking prejudice to the other parties in this action, due to Maman’s

1 inability to find counsel. Despite this admonition, Maman failed to appear for a scheduling
2 conference before the magistrate judge on April 21, 2022. Dkt. 265. Following this, his former
3 attorneys were ordered to serve him with papers following their withdrawal. Dkt. 270. After
4 showing up for one settlement conference, Maman then failed to respond when other litigants in
5 this case contacted him for comments regarding their joint case management statement. Dkt. 276.

6 On April 19, 2022, Shlomo and Bsecure initially sought entry of final judgment, which
7 was denied because the other claims in the action had yet to be resolved (including, as an example,
8 Russell's central claims against Maman). However, because of other litigants' failure to adhere to
9 scheduling orders or to appear at scheduled conferences, they have faced significant costs and
10 delays. When, finally, a year and a half later, final judgment was entered on their request, Russell
11 and Maman now suddenly have again popped up after having been given plenty of opportunities
12 to do so previously. This kind of behavior is unacceptable and only adds credence to the notion
13 that Maman never took this case and the court's time seriously. It confounds reason, for example,
14 why Maman filed a Third Party Complaint against Shlomo and Bsecure, only to decide not to
15 oppose their motion for summary judgment as to those claims. A party's failure to prosecute or
16 defend its claims, when it has an opportunity to do so, serves only to waste the time and resources
17 of the court and fellow litigants. Furthermore, the assigned magistrate judge has been forced to
18 reschedule settlement and scheduling conferences repeatedly or has held them only to have
19 necessary participants, including Maman, failing to appear. Maman has been accorded much
20 patience and liberality through this case, and the danger of further delay in this action weighs in
21 favor of denying Maman's motion.

22 The third factor also weighs against setting aside the judgment in this case. Maman
23 attributes his failure to respond to the order to show cause to the supposed fact that he never
24 received the order from the court's ECF system. However, litigants are obligated to keep their
25 contact information up to date with the court. Even if we accept the idea that Maman was unable
26 to do so, his former attorney was ordered to continue providing him with service of documents to
27 ensure Maman would not miss any deadlines. Dkt. 270. Finally, as early as February of 2022,

1 following the withdrawal of his attorney, Maman was warned to hire new counsel as soon as
2 possible to avoid prejudicing his fellow litigants, so was on notice that he was required to act
3 quickly to avoid delaying the action. Had he done so when asked approximately 18 months before
4 the order to show cause was issued, his new counsel would have been able to respond in a timely
5 fashion.

6 Viewing Maman's current motion in light of his conduct throughout this action, it cannot
7 be said that he now moves in good faith. Maman invokes *Meadows v. Dominican Republic*, 817
8 F.2d 517 (9th Cir. 1987) to support his motion to set aside the judgment. In that case, however, the
9 court considered whether to set aside a *default* judgment. While the applicable rule is the same, the
10 standard here must be higher. This is because Maman, unlike a party against whom default
11 judgment is sought, has actually appeared in this case. Over the last five years, he has been given
12 plenty of opportunities to litigate and defend against claims. As demonstrated above, he has often
13 missed deadlines, failed to oppose motions seeking summary judgment against his own claims,
14 and missed conferences. He has treated the court not as a serious litigant would, but as a
15 guesthouse, where he can come and go as he pleases. His repeated "ignorance of [the court's]
16 rules" do not constitute excusable neglect. *See Pioneer Inv. Servs. Co.*, 507 U.S. at 392. The other
17 parties in this case have gone months without hearing from Maman, racking up costs and wasting
18 their time. This motion cannot be viewed in isolation of Maman's conduct over the five years this
19 case has lurched along. His failure to respond to the order to show cause – after repeated warnings
20 by the Court to remain in contact so that he could receive notifications of activity in the case – was
21 not the result of "intervening circumstances beyond [his] control." *Pioneer Inv. Servs. Co.*, 507
22 U.S. at 388.

23 ii. Shlomo and Bsecure's Motion to Establish Costs of Defense

24 Shlomo and Bsecure have filed a motion to establish costs of defense as ordered on August
25 28, 2023. Pursuant to the indemnity provision, for which judgment was entered in Shlomo and
26 Bsecure's favor, Russell is required to indemnify Shlomo and Bsecure against all costs and
27 liabilities, including attorneys' fees and expenses, arising out of any claim or investigation by an

1 unaffiliated third party against them; in this case, claims raised in Maman's third party complaint.

2 Counsel for Shlomo and Bsecure provide detailed accounts for how much time spent
3 litigating the case and their hourly rate to calculate the lodestar figure, i.e. the costs of defense.
4 Counsel has also provided detailed invoices that show the fees billed to Shlomo and Bsecure to
5 date. Counsel states that at least 713.6 hours were expended defending Shlomo and Bsecure from
6 Maman's third party complaint. The award sought by Shlomo and Bsecure is \$158,248.38, which
7 results in an hourly rate of approximately \$221.76 dollars. As both figures are reasonable given
8 the length of this litigations and the hourly rate of attorneys in this district, this motion is granted.

9 **V. CONCLUSION**

10 As noted at the outset, this regrettable litigation must at last come to an end. This circus
11 must come to an end. Therefore, the motion to set aside judgment is denied, and the motion to
12 establish costs is granted. In addition to the amounts outline in the order of final judgment, Dkt.
13 310, Russell is ordered to pay Shlomo and Bsecure \$158,248.38 by February 29, 2023.

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15 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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17 Dated: November 14, 2023.



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19 RICHARD SEEBORG
20 Chief United States District Judge
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